

# The Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

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A. D. 1738

**The Newport Mercury**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**  
No. 133, Thames Street.

**TERMS**—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

## JOB PRINTING.

such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Circulars, Cards, Notifications, &c. &c., promptly executed at the usual prices.

## STATIONERY, &c.

STEEL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate Pencils; Ink Stands; Wafers; Pen Holders; Blue Ink; Taylor's Black Ink, superior to any other; Ink Powder; Writing and Letter Paper, of the best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads; Black Sand; Wallets; Account Books of various sizes; Commercial Blanks; Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No. 133 Thames street, by  
**J. H. BARBER.**

## ADVICE GRATIS.

Important news to the Sick and Afflicted.

**Mrs. Winchester,**  
Doctress, may be consulted at her residence,

Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon the Doctress, can by sending a correct statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or not, such as consumptive complaints, coughs, inflammation, weakness in the digest, kidney complaints, piles, shortness of breath, asthma, rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory nervous complaints, scrofula humors, salt rheum, erysipelas, phlegmatic complaints, bleeding at the lungs, loss of appetite, humors in the blood, ulcers, bilious disorders, fever and ague, yellow fever, female complaints, worms of different kinds, fever sores, deathly and other similar diseases.

**CERTIFICATES.**  
Thomaston, April 20, 1843.  
This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been given over by two Physicians with the yellow fever and fever and ague, and much swollen, and in five weeks I was restored to good health by taking her medicine.  
**JOHN LEAVEY.**

Plymouth, Sept 28th, 1842.  
This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been given over by my physician: he told me I was in a consumption and there was no help for me; but after taking her medicine three weeks I was restored to good health.  
**SAMUEL A. SNOW.**

Fall River, February 20, 1843.  
I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester with weakness and a bad humor in the blood, and female complaints; I had been to several physicians and could get no help after taking her medicine four weeks I was restored to good health.  
**PHEBE BLACK.**

Plymouth, Oct 15, 1843.  
This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester with a bad humor in the blood and the Diarrhea; I had several physicians, they told me there was no help for me; after taking her medicine two weeks I was restored to my health.  
**CHARLES SANDERS.**

Fall River, March 13, 1844.  
This is to certify that I had three fever sores on my leg that had been standing 4 years, and a bad humor in my blood. I came under Mrs. Winchester's care and in four weeks my leg was well.  
**WILLIAM H. MASON.**

Fall River, Feb. 16, 1843.  
This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester with a bad humor and weakness in the blood, and had been unable to work for one year; after taking her medicine six weeks I can say I am in good health.  
**ELMIRA SHERMAN.**

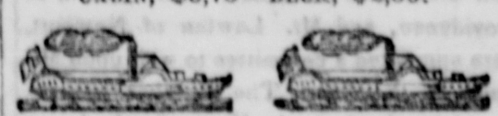
Dartmouth, Aug 12th, 1842.  
I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester after my physician had given me over in a consumption, and for three weeks they did not expect my life; after taking her medicine, I was soon restored to health and am able to do my work.  
**RHODA SMITH.**

Mrs. W. is now in Newport, and expects to be here the most part of the summer, and can be seen at Mrs. Fish's boarding house.  
April 13-14.

## REGULAR MAIL LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Via Stonington Railroad  
Daily. Sundays Excepted.  
CABIN, \$3.75—DECK, \$2.50.



The daily line commenced on Monday, April 22d.

THE RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer, will leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Comstock, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, on the arrival of the mail train from Boston.

Freight 6 cts. per cubic foot.

WM. COMSTOCK, General Agent.

April 27.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of  
**NATHANIEL HAMMOND,**  
late of said Jamestown dec., and has given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against the estate, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to  
**WALTER WATSON, Jr.,**  
Administrator with the Will annexed.  
Jamestown, February 29, 1844.

## Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed

Executrix to the late will and testament of

**GEORGE CHAMPLIN MASON,**

late of Newport dec., and having giving bonds according to law, hereby requests

all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

**ABBY MARIA MASON Exec'x**

Feb. 10, 1844.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator de bonis non on the estate of  
**SUSAN MASON,**

single woman, of Newport, dec., and given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against the estate, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

**C. G. PERRY, Adm'r., de bonis non.**

Newport, Feb. 10, 1844.

## Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

**LUCY ANTHONY,**

late of Portsmouth, single woman dec., and having qualified himself by giving bond as the law directs, he therefore requests all persons having any just demands against the said estate to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

**DARIUS ANTHONY, Executor.**

Portsmouth, March 9, 1844.

## Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and Testament of

**AUGUSTUS PECKHAM,**

late of Newport dec., and having qualified himself by giving bond as the law directs. He requests all persons having any demands against the said estate to present them for settlement and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

**AUGUSTUS PECKHAM, Executor.**

Middletown, March 9, 1844.

## HATS & CAPS.

CHEAPER than can be bought at

any Grocery or Cheap Store in town; among which are Beaver, Nutria and Mole Skin Hats. Glazed Caps 33 cents. Boys Velvet Caps 42 cents; other articles in proportion, at the CHEAP Hat and Cap Store, next door north of Messrs W. B. & E. J. Swan's, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

April 13—5w.

## Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed Executor to the last will and testament of

**GEORGE BROWN,**

late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust and has qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

**HUMPHREY BROWN, Executor.**

Little Compton, March 11.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator on the estate of

**AUGAIL CASTOFF** widow, and on the estate of **CHARLES CASTOFF**, Mariner, both late of Newport, dec.

and has given bond according to law. All persons having demands against either of said estates are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

**CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.**

Newport, March 16.

## Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that

he has been appointed Executor to the last will and testament of

**NOAH SHAW,**

late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust and has qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

**DAVID SHAW, Executor.**

Little Compton, March 11.

## GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, being the legally appointed Guardian of the person and estate of

**WILLIAM C. BOWEN,**

cautions all persons against trusting his said ward, who is by law rendered incapable of contracting debts.

**ROBERT H. IVES.**

Providence, March 8.—6w.

## Newport Exchange Bank.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors, will be held at the banking room on **MONDAY** May 6th, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

A dividend has been declared payable on or after the 6th of May.

**JOHN STERNE, Cashier.**

April 20, 1844.—3w.

## SHIP WM. LEE.

NINE and one half shares or Eightieths of said ship for sale as she came from sea, now lying at Clarke's wharf. Apply to

**JOHN STEVENS.**

Newport, April 13, 1844.

## SPRING FASHIONS.

**JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,**

TAILOR & DRAPER,

No. 133 1-2

THAMES STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the Clothes wearing community in general, that he has opened the Spring campaign, with a full and fashionable assortment of goods, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders,

and almost every article for Gentlemen's wear.

He is now prepared to manufacture on the most reasonable terms, every description of

**Fashionable Clothing,**

at short notice.—If you want good bargains try J. M. Hammett, No. 133 1-2 Thames st., (directly under the Mercury Office) and you will never regret it, but it will induce you to call again.

**CUTTING** particularly attended to.

**STRANGERS** visiting the town who are in want of Clothing, will find it to their advantage to call as above.

Newport, April 6.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8th

A T this Court an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

**COMFORT TAYLOR,**

late of Little Compton, dec., was presented for examination and approval.

It is ORDERED, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Little Compton on the second Monday of MAY next, at one o'clock, p.m., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy. Witness,

**OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.**

## DR. GALLUP,

Regrets that he has been unavoidably prevented from returning as soon as he had intended, and hopes for the indulgence of his patients, with the assurance that a part of his time has been employed in making improvements and procuring materials for their benefit. He is now enabled to fabricate artificial teeth in blocks, or full sets, with coloured gums, and parts of jaw if required, at short notice, more beautiful and truer to nature and at lower prices than has ever before been offered in Newport of equal quality.

[April 13.

## FALES CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC.

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

NO matter how bald a person may be, a growth of hair will be produced, and as naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or the lily in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. In your hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desire in thickening the hair in the first case and covering the Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that restore the skin at once to a soothed and healthy condition, when thus restored, you will soon discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair was before you began to lose it.

**FALES' Cough, Worm, Headache and Diarrhoea or Dysentery LOZENGES** are safe, certain and agreeable remedies for the diseases for which they are recommended.

Numerous, speedy and surprising cures have been effected by their use, hence their popularity.

**DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH** (Philadelphia) Says that Fales' Medicated Lozenges are considered by those who have used them, to be far superior to Sherman's or any other introduced into that market.

THE COUGH LOZENGES are beneficial in all cases of common colds, hooping cough, asthma, catarrhs, inflammation of the throat and lungs; they are also particularly beneficial for the croup, and a very good substitute for the celebrated HIVE SYRUP, Cough Candies, Quinsey Cordials, Pulmonary Balm, &c.

THE WORM LOZENGES are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Two or three is a dose for very small children, and five or six for larger ones.

THE DYSENTERY LOZENGES are a certain and agreeable remedy for Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of Children.—Full directions as to diet and manner of taking them, accompany each box.

THE HEADACHE OR CAMBRIDGE LOZENGES, are beneficial in cases of nervous headache in febrile affections of a typhus character. They are useful in Rheumatism and peripneumony; also in eruptive diseases, to favor the eruption or bring it back when it has suddenly receded from the skin, as sometimes happens in measles and small pox.

N. B. Be sure that J. J. FALES, M. D., Boston, is on the side of the Box that you buy.

For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of

**T. STACY, Jr.**

July 1.

## NEWPORT STEAM Planing, Sawing & Grist MILL.

THIS establishment is now in successful operation, in Bull street, and prepared to execute all kinds of work usually done at similar concerns.

The PLANING MACHINE is now; and, possessing advantages over most of the machines in use at the present day, is prepared to furnish specimens of work, equal at least to those of any other establishment in the United States.

CIRCULAR, and UPRIGHT Saws, for splitting boards, plank and timber, and fitting various kinds of lumber for carpenters' use, are also attached.

THE GRIST MILL comprises two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, which are now in such high repute and general use throughout the country.

As it can hardly be expected in first starting an establishment of this kind, in this place, that the patronage will be sufficient to warrant the hope of steady employ, and that the public may depend upon having work done at stated times without disappointment, we propose to start the mill every Tuesday morning, and keep it running three days in each week—say Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—and occasionally other days of the week, as circumstances may require.

In thus establishing what we believe has been long needed in Newport, and which all must acknowledge to be a great benefit to the public, individually and at large, both by securing to our townsmen the employment which has heretofore been bestowed upon the mechanics of other places, and effecting within our own community what we have been dependent for upon every community in the neighborhood, we need only ask of our townsmen such encouragement as the merits of our concern may entitle us to expect.

**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**

June 24.

## TO LET

And Immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE at the north end of

Thames Street, adjoining the

House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO

A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road. For terms apply to

**STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.**

April 16;

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed administrator on the estate of late

Wilcox dec., requests all persons having claims upon, or who may be indebted to said estate, to call and liquidate the same without delay.

**HENRY BULL.**

Newport, April 6, 1842.

## Select Tales

Prepared for Display.

OR A HINT TO YOUNG LADIES.

"The education of woman tends chiefly towards the intellect; but it is the cultivation of the moral sense, to the cultivation of the heart, that it should be directed. Were we to enlighten the heart, virtues alone would remain, and instead of women we might have angels."

Thus writes a French author on the subject of 'the Education of Females.' The remark was brought most forcibly to mind, in a conversation I lately held with a kind and observing old gentleman.

We had both been spending an evening at the residence of a mutual friend, whose two daughters had, to use their mother's phrase, 'just finished their education.' The company was large, and the young ladies had ample opportunity to show forth their numerous accomplishments.

Miss Sarah, the eldest, was quite a musician, at least in her and her mother's opinion, and Miss Jane could draw beautifully, and translate French to admiration; also both the young ladies were quite proficient in worsted work, embroidering and mending lace so that it could not be seen, and divers other elegant nothings "too numerous to mention."

All this had been notified to the company, first in conversation by the mother, and second by each young lady herself, from being called out, rather indirectly to be sure, to show what she could do. Miss Sarah commenced by opening the piano and inviting any of the ladies "to give us some music."

But all declined being the first to play, and so the young lady sat down herself, and performed very well two or three marches, and sung one or two songs; all of which were loudly praised by the company, and declared to be "perfect," "beautiful," &c., and when she rose from her instrument, a keen observer might have thought from her countenance, that she had been doing something extraordinary, so elate was she with triumph and satisfaction.—

Two or three other young ladies were called upon to perform, and then Jane contrived to bring herself into notice by letting a drawing fall out of a music book, and exclaiming, "Why Sarah, here is that landscape we searched so long for last week. How could it get among your music?"

Perhaps Miss Jane little suspected that more than half of the company would be informed by her little roguish brother before the evening was out, that the landscape had been placed with the music by her own fair hands that very morning,—with what intention can be easily suspected.

The ruse succeeded, and a few moments found the centre table covered with Miss Jane's drawings, and surrounded by a seemingly admiring circle of friends, who were in raptures at the young lady's talents; and, "how true to nature!"—"is it not beautifully colored?"—"did ever you see anything done better, &c." resounded throughout the room.

Of course Miss Jane's cheeks glowed quite as much as her sister's and after various patterns of worsted embroidery had been shown, and the young lady's Album examined to find the original piece she had written upon leaving school, they both seemed to stand upon "higher eminence" than the rest of the company, and were allowed by their mother to spend the rest of the evening in the back-ground.

Now the old gentleman I first alluded to, had been a keen observer of all that was passing; and perhaps both mother and daughters would have been startled somewhat out of their complacency, could they have seen with what serious reflections he was regarding their display. Indeed, it caused something like wonder in his mind, that people could be proud of showing such trifling things as the result of the 'highly finished education' we were so minutely informed upon, by the gratified and loquacious mother; and he longed to repeat to them the rebuke of the philosopher of old. 'Alas! the time and talents you have wasted in acquiring such useless knowledge, might have raised you to virtue honor and fame at but half the expense.'

Upon breaking up of the company I was fortunate, at least in my own opinion, to get his attendance home, and as the way was long, I anticipated much pleasure in his conversation, as he was one whose lips seldom opened themselves, but with wisdom, and who considered the gift of speech to be accounted for hereafter.

I commenced by saying I had spent the evening rather more agreeable than I had at first expected.

'Have you, indeed?' answered he—I am glad of it, and heartily wish I could confess even one agreeable feeling throughout it.'

'And have you not enjoyed yourself?' I asked in some astonishment.'

'Indeed, I cannot say that I have,' he seriously replied; 'but I have plenty of food for reflection, and I do not think my observing powers were ever more brought into requisition. I have been the whole evening trying to find out for what Mrs H. has educated her daughters—and as I presume they are but a specimen of the present most fashionable mode of bringing up young ladies, I should like to know what real design mothers have in view in thus rearing their daughters.'

It cannot be to prepare them for the duties that await them as wives and mothers, for surely even the most feeble reason would point to a course more to the purpose—yet upon looking round upon all my acquaintance, I cannot find one mother who seems to have more in view (judging by her mode) than what administrators to the gratification of the mind and senses. Not one of them seems to think of the heart with its numerous springs of action, more or less polluted by the mire of selfishness, and which is in reality the reservoir from which all their hereafter actions will be colored!

Take for instance the daughters of our hostess of this evening. Fine girls they are to look at; and if instead of the display of a little music and a few drawings, I had seen more benevolent attention paid to the company, more respect and notice to the aged, and more sound practical sense in their conversation, I should have known them to be well brought up girls though I had never heard a whisper of their grand education, and should have admired and respected them far more than it is possible for me to do now—their knowledge of music and French notwithstanding.

Here I ventured to remark that the Misses H. appeared at least amiable and well intentioned, though their affections were indeed like a dark cloud over their sunniest parts.

'As to the amiability of Miss Sarah, I had an opportunity of judging,' replied my friend, 'and though I am not in the habit of repeating the unguarded words of a moment, yet being assured they are often the sure index of the speaker's heart, I will tell you of a little scene I chanced to be a witness of, and you may judge for yourself.'

'Whilst the refreshments were being handed round I found myself wedged in one corner, with the sofa at my right side Miss Sarah and one of her friends just before, and old Mrs Gray on my left; of course I was quite immovable, until one of the young ladies should see fit to change her seat and leave some space, and I therefore quite unintentionally became a listener to some of their remarks.'

'Did you ever see anything more ridiculous than that old dress of Maria B's? I declare she ought to be ashamed to wear it again. I had rather stay at home, if I were she, than always wear the same dress.'

'Oh you know her father is quite poor,' replied Miss Sarah, 'and can't afford her even decent things. I shouldn't have invited her here this evening, if mother had not insisted upon it. You know Maria belongs to the same church that mother does, and so we think it best to show her some attention to please.'

'But I wish you could have seen her at Mary E's the other night—by the way, why were you not there?'

'Oh they are such low bred people, you don't like to have us associate much with them; so I plainly let Mary understand I did not wish any invitation, and of course she did not send one.'

'Well, you lost a treat, I must say.—There was Maria B. showing herself off by singing a duet with Charles Graham, and—'

'Now, she did not really make such a fool of herself?' interrupted Miss Sarah.

'I really am astonished that Mr Graham demeaned himself so much as to sing with her, such a screech owl as she is—I never could abide her singing.'

'Oh! you ought to have heard how it was applauded—and Mr Graham said he had not heard any thing so sweet since he was in France, and she looked as proud in her old dress as if she was the queen of England.'

'I dare say what a hypocrite she is! pretending religion, and all that sort of things, yet making herself so forward in company. Ma' wanted me to believe she took the whole charge of her mother's family, and nursed old Mrs Elm when she was so sick—but I don't believe it.'

word of it, or she could not find time to go out so much.

Oh! she did nurse Mrs. Elm, I believe, for I heard that the old lady offered to make her a handsome present, and even had a beautiful satin dress bespoke for her, but my lady was too proud to accept it, it seems. But do you think there is truth in the report of her being engaged to—

At this instant the waiter approached, and I quite lost Miss Sarah's reply—however I had heard quite enough to satisfy me as the young lady's charity and amiability, and I quite congratulate myself that I knew the Maria B. she had been speaking so freely of knew her to be a pious and amiable young lady, as far removed from selfishness as the imperfect creature of our sinful world can be; and moreover I happened also to attend the party alluded to, and well remember the sweet and touching manner in which the young lady had accompanied Mr. Graham in a popular ballad, and I longed to tell Miss Sarah that nothing I had heard this evening could compare to it, although she seemed to have such a comfortable opinion of her own powers as a songstress. So much for Miss Sarah's amiability and good intentions.

Now, suppose instead of her music and so on she had been taught the grace that 'hoped all things,' and preferred another to itself—suppose she had learned that envy, and detraction, and speaking evil of her companions, were as much to be avoided as the small pox or any other loathsome disease: and that gentleness, meekness, in honor preferring one another, and a kind, obliging disposition were as much to be sought after, and were as necessary in making a lady as music, drawing &c., would she not then have been far more lovely and superior to the fashionable machine she has appeared this evening.

Ah! it is a grand mistake parents are making in thus rearing up their daughters. Both parties in the end have to suffer. The young girl taken from her father's home, where she has been sheltered with such tenderness, and made the mistress of a family without the least knowledge or idea of the duties appertaining to her situation, cannot but blame the parents who neglected to prepare her more fully for the real station she was more likely to be called to even if it had been at the expense of the so called accomplishments, that now are she finds, are of little or no use to her.

By this time we had arrived at home, and I soon after took leave of my old friend; but his words remained with full force upon my memory, and made me more alive in observing the actions of those of my young friends who were styled "the most highly educated." And candor compels me to say that there are not two among them who I would wish a daughter of my own to resemble, although most of them are quite proficient in music, drawing, French, and "beautiful worsted work."

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

### 14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Steam Ship Hibernia, Capt. Jenkins, from Liverpool, April 19, arrived at East Boston at 5 o'clock on Sunday, in a passage of 16 days, bringing 87 passengers. London papers to the 18th, Paris to the 10, and Liverpool to the 19th, have been received.

The political news is not important. Parliament had been during nearly the whole period in recess, and had done no business of importance.

The cotton market continued dull at Liverpool with a further decline, in prices of about 1-4d per lb. on American descriptions on the receipt of the news from this country by the Caledonia.

The news of the appointment of Mr. Calhoun as Secretary of State gave great satisfaction in England, and it was regarded as a pledge that the negotiation with England, would not be broken off abruptly. The agitation of the Texas question also appears to have excited considerable interest.

In the London Stock market there was a slight depression on the 17th, but the three per cent. Consols for money and the account were still quoted at 99 3/4 having opened on that day at 100 1/4 to 3/8; 3 1/2 per cent. 103 1/4 to 1/8; Bank Stock 197 1/2 to 198 1/2.

The London Times in noticing the proceedings of the Maryland Legislature in relation to the public debt, quotes a large part of Mr. Carey's address to his constituents, and gives the concluding remarks at length, with a strong expression of approbation.

Sir Frederick Pollock, late Attorney General, is appointed Lord Chief Baron, in place of Lord Abinger, deceased. Sir W. Follett succeeds as Attorney General, and Mr. Thesiger is appointed Solicitor General in place of the last named.

The King and Queen of the Belgians were still in England on a visit to the Queen, who on the 16th, returned with her Court from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace. The Queen was to hold drawing rooms on the 18 and 25th—Prince Albert returned from his visit to the Continent on the 11th, and proceeded to Windsor. His arrival at Paddington was announced by the Galvanic Telegraph at Slough in one minute, and thence conveyed by a special messenger on horseback to the Queen, in ten minutes from London. The Queen had announced her intention to give a brilliant se-

ries of state balls during the present season.

Lord Abinger died at his residence at Bury St. Edmunds, on Sunday, April 7.—His lordship was Chief Baron of the Exchequer at the time of his death. He was a native of Jamaica, where he was born in the year 1770. He first appeared in political life in 1819, when (Mr. James Scarlett at that time) he sat in Parliament as a Whig, under the patronage of Lord Fitzwilliam. But when Mr. Canning took office, Mr. Scarlett supported him, and went into the Administration, and subsequently, in 1829, under the Duke of Wellington's administration, was made Attorney General. He took high ground against the reform bill, and in 1834, the title of Baron Abinger was created for him, and he was the Chief Baron in the short Peel-Wellington Ministry of that year.

It was believed that a marriage was in contemplation between the Duke of Bordeaux and a Neapolitan Princess, but it was said that the influence of the French government would be employed to prevent it.

General Stjernerna had arrived in London, and visited Windsor, on a special mission from King Oscar of Sweden.

A letter from Felanitx in the Balearic Islands gives particulars of a shocking accident there on the 31st of March. An immense crowd had collected to consequence of some religious ceremony, when an old wall fell on the assembly, covering the whole width of the street. 414 persons were killed and 191 wounded.

## Twenty-Eighth Congress.

### FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 2, 1844.

The SENATE did not sit to day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Duncan moved to rescind order for the consideration of the District Bills on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, in order to call up his election bill. The motion was postponed till Monday next.

The House was called for reports of Committees. None of importance were offered, except one from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to interpose his good offices in behalf of the American citizens imprisoned in Van Dieman's Land. This was adopted.

A bill for the prevention of trespasses on Indian lands, was adopted.

The Post Office Bill, from the Senate, was referred.

The Tariff Bill was taken up, and discussed by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, Mr. McDowell, Mr. L. R. Ingersoll, and others, till the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, May 3, 1844.

The SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal, adjourned to pay their respects to Mr. Clay.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the Journal, Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported several appropriation bills, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. G. W. Jones moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings to have all the papers printed in relation to the public buildings, now before that committee. After a desultory debate, in which Messrs.—Hopkins, Hungerford, and Simons, took part, the vote was reconsidered, and the subject referred to the committee on engrossings.

Mr. Vance moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to take up the tariff bill; which was agreed to. Mr. Hoskings took the Chair, & Mr. Chappell of Georgia, addressed the Committee in opposition to the tariff of 1842, denying the right of protection, and in his remarks he advocated the annexation of Texas.—Mr. Severance then obtained the floor, and addressed the Committee in favor of the protective policy, and denied the principles of the Compromise Act. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, all day, discussing the tariff bill; and, late in the evening, the committee rose, reported progress, and then the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 4, 1844.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in relation to the Tariff. Mr. Rhet presented a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, accompanied with a resolution, in relation to the subject of Colonization; which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the committee took up the Tariff bill. Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, addressed the Committee in opposition to the doctrine of a tariff for protection, and in favor of a revenue tariff, to meet the wants of the Government. Mr. Dick-ey followed on the opposite side, in favor of a protective tariff and a United States Bank, to regulate the currency.

MONDAY, May 6, 1844.

SENATE.—The bill appropriating \$400,000 for the continuance of the work upon the Cumberland road, was passed, ayes 23, noes 12.

A memorial was received, read and referred, from Joe Smith, praying for the annexation of Texas.

HOUSE.—Errors in the Census Returns.—Mr. Adams rose to a correction of the journal. He remarked that the entry of the contents of a letter communicated from the Secretary of State on Saturday was not correct.

The letter was an answer to a resolution of the House, enquiring whether gross errors had not been discovered in the printed returns of the sixth census.—A part of the entry was "stating that no gross error had been discovered."

Mr. Adams moved to strike from the journal the words before quoted. After a debate of some length, the motion was rejected by a large majority.

THE LATE CONFLICT IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Saunders, the chairman of the select committee on this subject, presented a report, which concluded with a resolution that Moore be handed over to the judicial power for examination. The resolution was adopted—ayes 117, noes 54.

TUESDAY, May 7, 1844.

SENATE.—The bill supplemental to the navy pay bill was passed.

Mr. Bayler spoke at length, against the tariff of 1842. He spoke particularly of the former opposition to the protective principle from those who now support it.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Webster in 1820, at Faneuil Hall, were read by him, and commended, as suitable expressions of the opinions of Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Woodbury, at the present time. He argued that these were the original and natural sentiments of the country, and that their changes proved that the system was unnatural and improper.

HOUSE.—Mr. Duncan resumed and concluded his remarks against a protective tariff, and in favor of the selection of a democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Hardin, Mr. Rhet, and others followed.

The death of Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio was ascertained to day. He had never taken his seat. He died in Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1844.

SENATE.—The Navy Pension Bill, and the bill for the relief, past and prospective, of officers and seamen, who lose property in public vessels, were passed. The Senate have since been occupied on the bill for the recharter of the District Bank.

HOUSE.—As soon as the journal had been read this morning Mr. Weller moved that the resolution for stopping debate, in committee of the whole on the tariff bill at one o'clock to-day be received—the motion was decided out of order.

The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Burt, of South Carolina made a speech against the present tariff.

Mr. Ellis, of New York spoke against any present modification of the existing system.

The committee then at once proceeded to act upon the details of the bill. The pending question was on a motion of Mr. Seymour, to increase the duty on coarse wool to thirty per cent ad valorem. The amendment was rejected—44 to 55.

The House was steadily occupied until the closing of the mail, in passing up on modifications of the separate provisions of the bill.

## Riot and Bloodshed in Philadelphia.

On Monday afternoon the native American party had a large meeting at the junction of Second and Master streets, Kensington. The speaking had hardly begun, when they were dispersed by a storm, and adjourned to the market house. Here L. C. Levin began to address the assembly, when a fight commenced between two men, named Fields and McLaughlin; a shot was fired from the Hibernia hose house, and a general action with muskets, pistols, clubs, stones and brickbats ensued, women mingling in the melee, and urging on the combatants. Three houses in Market and Cadwallader streets were partially demolished, as was subsequently the Hibernia hose-house. The house of a widow woman into which a man ran was attacked, its doors were broken open and the rioters rushed in and broke the furniture into fragments. The people at the market house, however maintained their ground, and the assailants were retreating, when being reinforced by Irishmen from the Germantown road, they returned to the charge, and the native Americans retreated in turn under a sharp fire of every kind of missile, and discharges of a musket carried by a grey-headed man who wore a seal skin cap. Many persons were wounded; a young man named Temper was shot in the hip, cannot possibly survive. A man named Lee, and Charles Vanstover, were dangerously wounded; Lawrence Cox, Patrick Fisher, and Thomas Ford, were also wounded. George Shiffley, a young man, was killed.

More Rioting in Philadelphia.

Loss of Lives.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Tuesday, we copy the annexed additional particulars of the dreadful riot in Philadelphia, and the proceedings consequent thereon, which will be read with painful interest.

We have rarely, if ever, seen our city more excited than it was yesterday, in consequence of the outrages committed in Kensington on the day previous; and at an early hour, Brigadier General Cadwallader issued orders to his Brigade (that of the city proper,) to parade in the afternoon.

Meantime, a meeting, held by resolve of one that was held in the Assembly Building on the night previous, was called in the State House Yard, for 3 o'clock, P. M. Previous to which, a great number of persons bore through the streets the American Flag much injured, accompanied by a placard, bearing in large let-

ters the following: "This is the Flag that was trampled on by the Irish Patriots. (We are not sure that the words are exact.)"

At 3 o'clock, the meeting in the State House Yard was very large, and as the call contained the addition, that those who came should be "prepared for defence," some appeared with deadly weapons.—The Mayor, who was walking round the yard, quietly withdrew the persons whom he saw armed. One of the persons thus arrested had a gun, and another a double barreled pistol.

We believe that Mr. J. R. Newbold was called upon to preside. Among the speakers were General Smith, and Col. C. J. Jack. The Rev. Mr. Perry offered the resolutions, which were read and adopted by acclamation:

Most of those present moved in a body to Kensington, (at the corner of Second and Master street,) and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had scarcely nailed up their flag, (the same that is spoken of above,) when a number of boys made an attack upon the Hibernia Hose House. A number of shot were then fired from houses in the vicinity toward the meeting, and the Native Americans, after dispersing for a moment, rallied and attacked the Hose House, took out the hose off the reel, and then broke the apparatus up. An old tender, the property of the Washington Hose Company, which was also in the house, was broken up likewise. The Native Americans then (between four and five o'clock) took possession of the Market House, and for the next three hours, the shots were frequent from the houses in its western vicinity. Men were seen lying upon the roofs of a row of houses fronting the Market; and in every place of concealment near the same place, others were occasionally discovered.

About 5 o'clock, another attack was made upon the hose house, and a large new bell found in it was brought out into open square, and shattered to pieces.—Shortly after this, a frame dwelling house next to the hose house, was fired, and from that time up to 9 o'clock in the evening, the flames continued to spread without stay, until twenty-nine houses were consumed, the greater part of them being upon Cadwallader street, and four upon the street facing the market. About 7 o'clock the market house itself caught fire, and at 9 o'clock lay in a heap of ruins.

The melancholy result of the few hours during which the contest between the Irishmen and Native Americans raged, is briefly told in the following list of killed and wounded.

[Here follows a list of 7 killed and 16 wounded.]

A man named Maitland, was dangerously wounded by a shot fired by John Taggart. A negro, sitting in the market house, immediately fired at Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead. Taggart then ran into a house, but a number of the Native Americans rushed in and made him a prisoner. He was conducted down to Alderman Boileau's office, who, upon the oath of one of the spectators, committed him to Moyamensing Prison. He left the office in charge of two officers and a number of citizens, but when near Beaver street, the crowd took him violently out of the hands of his conductors, tied a rope around his neck, and dragged him some distance along the street.

His captors then passed the rope over the end of an awning post, and pulled him up for the purpose of hanging him, but the beam broke and he fell to the earth; he was then dragged for some distance, and finally left lying in the street, to all appearance dead. He was, however, alive when taken up, and remained so up to 10 o'clock last night.—He cannot, however, survive.

S. Abbott Lawrence, a young man, a nephew of Abbott Lawrence of Boston, was standing on the out skirts of the crowd, when a bullet struck him, and caused him much pain. It appeared upon examination that the ball had struck his waistcoat, and lodged against a cent which was in the pocket, by which its course was stopped. The cent was completely bent up, and the escape of Mr. Lawrence may be certainly considered providential.

The excitement during yesterday afternoon and evening, was of the most intense character. In the vicinity of the scenes of violence, business appeared to be at a stand, and at every step one met little gatherings of persons anxiously discussing the probable and terrible consequences of the outbreak, or narrating the latest act of violence, out of the many which the hour teemed. Many were actually frantic for revenge.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, of Thursday Evening.

## Murder & Arson in Philadelphia

The infuriated mob continued their outrages in Philadelphia yesterday.—About noon they set fire to St. Michael's Church and the pastor's house, which were both burned to the ground. Hardly had this work been completed, when they fired the Seminary of the Sisters of Charity, which with several of the adjoining buildings were completely destroyed.

The Mayor of the city, as soon as he learned that the churches were threatened had the military and police ordered to the different buildings, but these appear to have been powerless against the multitude. At nine o'clock, last evening they fired the Church of St. Augustine, in Fourth street, below Vine, one of the most beautiful structures in the State, and in a little while, it was level with the ground.

Letters from Philadelphia, dated at 11

o'clock last night, say the mob is growing in numbers, and the excitement is on the increase. The authorities have issued orders to the citizens generally to arm and enrol themselves for self defence.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

### Newport.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

### General Assembly.

The Legislature met at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, and the House of Representatives was called to order by Hon. Robert B. Cranston, of Newport: the members were nearly all present, and the Secretary of State came in and qualified them. The Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, was nominated for Speaker, but declined an election, and the Hon. Samuel Ames, of Providence, was then elected to that office. Mr. Branch, of Providence, and Mr. Lawton of Newport, were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Ames to the chair. The Speaker then returned his thanks to the House for the honor conferred upon him. Thomas A. Jencks and Francis C. Hoppin, Esquires, of Providence, were elected clerks. The Lieut. Governor and the Senate joined the House for the purpose of attending religious service, and the session was opened with prayer, by Rev. Joseph Smith. The votes were all handed in, and a committee of three from each county were appointed to count the same.

The Grand Committee then adjourned, to meet at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Tuesday Afternoon.—The Grand committee met at 4 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and the Counting Committee reported as follows, viz:—

Whole number of votes	
For Governor,	5768
For James Fenner,	5560
Scattering,	208
Majority for Fenner,	5352
Whole number of votes	
For Lieut. Governor,	5697
For Byron Diman,	5634
Scattering,	63
Majority for Diman,	5571
Whole number of votes, for	
Secretary of State,	4700
For Henry Bowen,	5645
Scattering,	55
Majority for Bowen,	5590
Whole number, for	
Attorney General,	5690
For J. M. Blake,	5621
Scattering,	69
Blake's majority,	5552
Whole number of votes, for	
General Treasurer,	5697
For Stephen Cahoon,	5643
Scattering,	54
Cahoon's majority,	5589

The Report of the committee was received, and the several officers declared duly elected, and Proclamation of the same was made, in the usual manner, by the Sergeant, from the Balcony of the House.

A few Bank returns were made, and the Grand committee separated, and the House adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning.—The House met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cranston moved that the standing Rules of the last House, be adopted for the government of this; they were adopted.

The Speaker announced the standing committees.

Mr. Bosworth presented the petition of the Benevolent Baptist Society, of Warren, for amendment of charter, which was received and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Petition of the Providence & Worcester Rail Road, for act of incorporation was referred to the committee on corporations.

Petition of Rhode Island Guards, for charter, received and referred to the committee on the Militia.

The usual Bank returns were made.

Petition of William Barker, et al. for an act to prohibit citizens of other states from fishing in the waters of this state, received and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Account of Bennett J. Munro was received and referred to the committee on accounts.

Petition of N. Coggeshall, guardian, for sale of Real Estate, was received and referred to the Committee on Real Estate.

Several other petitions for sale of Real Estate, liberation from Jail, & acts of incorporation, were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

Petition of Ephraim Miller, for a discharge of a committee of the House, was laid on the table, after refusing to discharge the committee.

The account of Augustus Ellis was allowed.

Petition of Benjamin R. Hoxie versus the seat, in this House, of J. C. Ellis, of West Greenwich, received and re-

ferred to a select committee of five, viz: Messrs. Cranston, Bullock, Daniels, Whipple and Sherman.

Petition of Nathaniel S. Ruggles, et al. for an act of Incorporation of the "Ocean House," referred to the committee on Corporations.

Communications from the Executives of other states were received and referred to a special committee.

A communication from the Legislature of Massachusetts, relative to Eastern Boundary line between the States, was received and referred to a special committee.

Mr. Bosworth moved that the Lieut. Governor and the Senate be invited to join the House, for the purpose of proceeding in the annual election, and they accordingly joined for that purpose.

His Honor Lieut. Gov. Diman took the chair, and presided in Grand Committee.

### Courts of Common Pleas.

Newport. Joseph Childs and Joseph T. Perry, were elected.

Providence.—Josiah Westcott & Daniel Howard.

Washington.—Harris Smith, George D. Cross.

Bristol.—Ephraim Gifford & Stephen Mason.

Kent.—Postponed until June.

### Clerks Supreme Court.

Newport County, William Gilpin.

Providence " Walter Paine Jr.

Washington " Powell Helme.

Bristol " William Throop.

Kent " Jos. I. Tillingham.

### Clerks of Courts of Common Pleas.

Newport County, Passed for the present

Providence " passed until June.

Washington " Mathew Waite.

Bristol " Messadros T. Bennett.

Kent " Jeremiah S. Slocum.

### Sheriffs of the various Counties.

Newport County, William H. Douglas.

Providence " Roger W. Potter.

Washington, " George W. Cross.

Bristol, " Stephen Johnston.

Kent, " passed for the present.

The same Public Notaries, with one or two alterations, for Newport County, were re-elected.

The old Notaries for Providence, Bristol, Kent and Washington counties, were re-elected, and a few additions were made.

The election of Justices of the Peace, for the several towns, was postponed until June.

Inspector General of Beef and Pork, Rufus M. Kimball.

Inspector General of lime, Jesse Hutchinson, Jr.,

Inspector General of Seythe Stones, Thomas A. Paine.

Committee to inspect the Ferries, were the same as last year.

Inspectors of the State's Prison, with one or two alterations, re-elected.

Thomas Burges appointed agent Providence and Pawtuxet Turnpike.

Gideon Spencer, Henry H. Luther, and G. L. Dwight, were appointed Rail Road commissioners.

Edward S. Wilkinson, Isaac Thurber and Stephen Randall were appointed commissioners of the Washington Bridge.

### MILITARY OFFICERS.

Major General, John B. Stedman, Jr.

Brigadier Gen. 1st Brigade, John A. Hazard.

" " 2d " James Shaw.

" " 3d " Jas. B. M. Potter.

" " 4th " passed for the present.

" " 5th " passed for the present.

Adjutant General, Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Quartermaster General, Samuel Ames.

Commissary General, William Gilpin.

Pay Master General, Amos D. Smith.

Surgeon General, Richmond Brownell.

Purveyor General of Hospitals, Rowland Hazard.

Inspector of Division of Militia, Henry B. Anthony.

Inspector, 1st Brig., John Vero.

" " 2d " postponed for the present.

" " 3d " postponed until June.

" " 4th " passed for the present.

" " 5th " passed for the present.

Brigade Quarter Master 1st Brigade, George B. Knowles.

The other Brigade Quarter Masters were passed until June; and the Grand Committee rose.

Petition of John W. Fenner, for leave to file a petition for Divorce, received and referred.

An act for the explanation of an act, for the preservation and protection of the Oyster fisheries, in the waters of this State, was received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

An act relative to Guardians was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon.—The House met at 3 o'clock, Sunday private petitions were received and referred.

An act explanatory of the militia law was read first and second time and passed. It provides that company trainings may be held at any time in May instead of a fixed day in that month.

A memorial was presented from John C. Greene and others, protesting against the last election in South Kingstown, as having been conducted without the prescribed legal formality. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of Bosworth, Dixon and George C. Ballou.

## POETRY.

### The Golden Ringlet.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

Here is a little golden tress  
Of soft unbraided hair,  
That all the world of loveliness  
That once was thought so fair;  
And yet the time hath dimm'd its sheen,  
The' all beside hath fled,  
I hold it here, a link between  
My spirit and the dead.

Yes, from this shining ringlet still  
A mournful memory springs,  
That melts my heart, and sends a thrill  
Thro' all its trembling strings.  
I think of her, the loved, the wept,  
Upon whose forehead fair,  
For eighteen years like sunshine slept  
This golden curl of hair.

Oh sunny tress! the joyous brow  
Where thou didst lightly wave  
With all thy sister tresses now,  
Lies cold within the grave.  
That cheek is of its bloom bereft;  
That eye no more is gay;  
Of all thy beauties thou art left,  
A solitary ray.

Four years have past this very June,  
Since last we fondly met—  
Four years! and yet it seems too soon  
To let the heart forget—  
Too soon to let thy lovely face  
From our sad thoughts depart,  
And to another give the place  
She held within the heart.

Her memory still within my mind  
Retains its sweetest power,  
It is the perfume left behind  
To whisper of the flower.  
Each blossom, that in moments gone  
Bound up this sunny curl,  
Recalls the form, the look, the tone  
Of that enchanting girl.

Her step was like an April rain  
O'er beds of violets flung;  
Her voice the prelude to a strain  
Before the song is sung;  
Her life 'twas like a half-blown flower,  
Closed ere the shade of evening;  
Her death the dawn, the blushing hour,  
That opens the gates to Heaven.

A single tress! how slight a thing  
To sway each magic heart.  
And bid each soft remembrance spring  
Like blossoms in the heart!  
It leads me back to days of old—  
To her I loved so long,  
Whose locks outshone pellucid gold,  
Whose lips o'erflow with song.

Since then, I've heard a thousand lays  
From lips as sweet as hers;  
Yet when I strove to give them praise,  
I only gave them tears.  
I could not bear, amid the throng  
Where just and laughter rung,  
To hear another sing the song  
That trembled on her tongue.

A single shining tress of hair  
To bid such memories start!  
But tears are on its lustre—there,  
I lay it on my heart.  
Oh! when in Death's cold arms I sink,  
Who then, with gentle care,  
Will keep for me a dark brown link—  
A ringlet of my hair?

### A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1751

At the Annual Election on the first  
Wednesday of May, the following persons  
were elected officers.

William Greene, Governor.  
Joseph Whipple, Deputy Governor.  
Assistants.

John Tillamast, Robert Lawton,  
Johnathan Nichols, James Arnold,  
Nicholas Cook, Wm. Richmond,  
Jabez Bowen, Dan'l Coggeshall,  
Stephen Brownell, Jeffrey Watson,  
Thomas Ward, Secretary.

Daniel Updike, Attorney General.  
Thomas Richardson, Treasurer.

The Assembly appointed Edward  
Thurston, Gen. Sealer of weights and  
measures for the Colony.

A committee appointed at the June  
session of the Assembly, made their re-  
port, in which they state, that the bills of  
credit, outstanding against the Colony  
amounted to but little short of the enor-  
mous sum of £525,335.

The Assembly ordered that in all judg-  
ments for money due, the value of the  
Paper currency should be estimated as  
follows: one oz. of Silver Troy wt.  
should be equal to 64 shillings old tenor,  
or 16 shillings new tenor, or 6s 9d in bills  
issued in March 1750 and in future the  
debtor should pay in any of the afore-  
mentioned bills, at their current value at  
the time of payment.

The British Parliament passed a law  
this year, to prevent the Colonial bills of  
credit, from being in future a legal tender.

This year for all purposes, was or-  
dered to commence on the 1st of January.

The Pavement in Queen Street [what  
is now called the Parade] leading from  
Thames Street to the State House was  
laid this year at the expense of the Colo-  
ny.

The town of Newport, granted to cer-  
tain individuals the privilege of erecting  
works on the south end of Goat Island  
for trying out Whale Oil.

Col. Hezekiah Carpenter, for many  
years a Deputy from Newport died March  
19, aged 52 years.

Thomas Carter\* of Newport, was ex-  
ecuted at Tower Hill (South Kingston)  
on the 10th of May, 1751 for the murder  
of William Jackson of Virginia.

\* Thomas Carter was the master and own-  
er of a small coasting vessel, which ran be-  
tween Newport and New York. Having been  
shipwrecked on Long Island by which he  
lost all, he was on his way home by the way  
of Connecticut, when (on the 31st of Dec.)  
he fell in with William Jackson, a pedlar of  
deer skins and furs from Virginia, both being  
destined for the same place, they concluded  
to travel in company. It appeared on the  
trial and subsequent confession of Carter,  
that on their journey he ascertained from his  
companion that he had with him in addition  
to his pelt, a considerable sum of money;  
this had induced Carter to conceive the plan  
of murdering and robbing Jackson. He ac-  
cordingly feigned himself sick, and they re-  
mained all day at the house of a Mr. Nash in  
South Kingstown; during their stay, their  
hostess sewed on a button for Jackson, and in  
combing his hair, she observed a remarkable  
lock of white hair on his head. They pro-  
ceeded on their journey towards night, and on  
arriving within half a mile of the Friends'  
Meeting House, Carter knocked Jackson down  
with a stone and after murdering him, hid the  
body under the ice in Narrow River, where it  
was found about seven weeks after and recog-  
nized by the button, and white lock of hair on  
his head.

Carter had in the mean time proceeded to  
Newport with the horse and goods where he  
commenced disposing of them, pretending to  
have bought out Jackson. On the discovery  
of the body, the Sheriff of Kings County,  
came over to Newport and arrested Carter,  
who was taken to South Kingstown and had  
his trial before the Supreme Court in April,  
was found guilty and on the 10th of May ex-  
ecuted at Tower Hill. Agreeably to the bar-  
barous custom of the times in cases of ag-  
gravated homicide, he was condemned to be  
hung in chains, and his body was accordingly  
suspended from an iron frame where it re-  
mained many years; it is said that the creak-  
ing of the frame, when waked by the wind,  
so terrified the people in those superstitious  
days, that they dare not pass it in the dark.  
The trial appears to have excited unusual  
interest at the time, and the most minute cir-  
cumstances are still preserved by tradition.

### Deferred Articles.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the ship  
Courier, Capt. Wolf, we have Rio Janei-  
ro papers to the 15th ult., containing  
advices from Montevideo to Feb. 21st.

The news from the Brazilian Province  
of Rio Grande, is, that Bento Gonsalves,  
the leader of the insurgents, had proposed  
terms of submission, the principal of  
which was, that the chiefs and officers of  
the insurgents should retain the rank in the  
army which they held before the insur-  
rection broke out. We have had so  
many accounts of the rebellion being at  
an end, which proved so allacious, that  
we place very little confidence in the present  
report.

From Montevideo the news is, that the  
division of General Flores had effected  
its entrance into the city, and as it com-  
prised a considerable force of cavalry, the  
Montevideans calculated that they should  
now be in a condition to make sorties  
with success. The Government had suc-  
ceeded in raising the wind once more, and  
the committee of supplies had procured a  
large quantity of provisions. The Gen-  
eral Assembly opened its session on the  
16th. There were about 7,500 men un-  
der arms for the defence of the city.—  
The people had taken fresh courage, and  
were confident of being able to maintain  
their ground.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

Doing a Big Business.—The steam-  
boat Maid of Iowa arrived in St. Louis  
on the 10th instant, having been more  
than five weeks on the voyage from New  
Orleans up. She broke her shaft three  
times on the way, and had to lie by. She  
had on board 216 English emigrants, all  
Mormons, bound for Nauvoo. A large  
portion of them were women, boys, girls  
and small children. Three children  
were born in the boat during the trip.

Forgery.—On Saturday morning, a  
fashionably dressed young man, calling  
his name Thomas Gillespie, went into the  
Bank of Commerce, at New York, and  
presented to the paying teller a check  
for \$1,563, purporting to be drawn on  
said bank by Charles King & Co., mer-  
chants. The check was paid and soon  
after ascertained to be a forgery, when  
Gillespie was sought after and found, with  
all the money in his possession, save  
some \$60.

DESTRUCTIVE ENGINES SHORTEN WAR.  
If the annihilation of armies could be  
made to depend upon the pointing of a  
single great gun by the Emperor Nicho-  
las or the Emperor of Austria in any  
particular direction, no army in the world  
would stand such imperial manœuvring;  
whole nations would stand up as one  
man, protesting against being made im-  
perial nine pins, and warfare would cease  
to be a royal game.

Earthquake at St. Thomas.—A severe  
shock of an earthquake was experienced  
at St. Thomas, at ten o'clock, A. M. on  
the 17th instant. It created great excite-  
ment throughout the town for some  
hours. A number of persons quit their  
dwellings, for fear of accidents. We  
are happy to say that no damage oc-  
curred. It was supposed from the direc-  
tion of the roaring, that bad news may be  
expected from the windward Islands.  
Charleston Mercury.

Perpetual Motion.—We see it stated,  
that Col. Brown, of Madison county, N.  
Y., is on his way to Washington with a  
perpetual motion, which is atmospheric  
air. It is said to have received the sanc-  
tion of scientific men; but we doubt its  
success. The only perpetual motion of  
which man has knowledge is, that of the  
planets in their orbits; and as that is of  
divine origin, we can hardly expect that  
it will be equalled by man's ingenu-  
ity.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Coroner Davis  
was called yesterday at a boarding house  
on the Levee, near Hospital street, to  
hold an inquest upon the body of a young  
white female, who was found dead in her  
bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear,  
in such a manner that the head was near-  
ly severed from the body. It appeared  
that she was Stewardess of the ship St.  
Lawrence, which arrived two weeks  
since from Liverpool, and was brought  
to the house the evening previous by J.  
B. Cummings, her husband, who retired  
to bed with her. At an early hour in the  
morning the dead body was discovered  
by the boarders in the house, who also  
noticed the absence of her husband.—  
About 10 o'clock, Cummings, who was  
in a state of intoxication, returned to the house, when  
he was taken into custody, and delivered  
into the hands of the police of the 1st  
Municipality. The verdict of the cor-  
oner was, "That she was murdered by the  
aforesaid J. B. Cummings."

Since writing the above, the murderer  
has confessed that his real name is Geo.  
B. West, and that of his wife was Beisey  
West. They were both natives of Phil-  
adelphia, and were married about eight  
years. He stated that he killed her  
through jealousy.

West attempted to commit suicide the  
next night in prison, and wounded him-  
self in the throat, with a table knife, so  
severely that it is doubtful whether he  
could survive.—N. O. Bee, 19th ult.

NEWSPAPERS.—Every family should  
take and read newspapers. No head of  
a family should rest content without a  
newspaper; for even if he cannot read,  
his wife, his sons or his daughters, or  
some inmate of his family, may read for  
the benefit of the whole family, and thus  
the family will become more intelligent.  
A newspaper in a family furnishes to-  
pics for useful and interesting conversa-  
tion, and is a source of pleasure and im-  
provement. Even the advertisements will  
be read with interest and profit by  
children, and they thus are aids in the  
work of practical education.

Distinguished Strangers.—A number of  
large whales have made their appearance  
in our waters, and our ship news collector  
informs us that he yesterday watched their  
manœuvres for some time, off the Light  
Ship. One of them blowed and spouted  
tremendously, showing some thirty feet  
of his back out of water. An old salt, who  
is acquainted with the peculiar habits and  
tastes of these animals, informs us that  
they are probably in search of the large sea  
clam which is supposed to be plenty in deep  
water off our coast.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Asylum Journal, edited by the  
lunatics in the Asylum at Brattleborough,  
Vermont, has the following good hit:  
*Moral Treatment of the Insane.*—The  
Medical Faculty have long decided that  
change of scenery, and the awakening  
of new associations, are beneficial in the  
treatment of insanity. It sometimes has  
a good effect to remove a patient from  
one Lunatic Asylum to another. Acting  
on this principle, the Hon. John M. Niles  
has been removed from the Asylum at  
Utica to the great mad-house at Washing-  
ton, hoping it may produce a favorable  
change in his case.

### Great Saving to Gentlemen.

THOMAS KEESING,

Tailor, Scourer & Renovator,  
FROM LONDON. LONDON.  
No. 143 Thames st., Newport.

Would respectfully invite the attention of  
the gentlemen of Newport to his very su-  
perior method of cleansing, renovating and  
repairing garments of every description;  
from his long practice in Europe he is en-  
abled to work on a plan different from any  
ever yet tried, those who encourage him  
will meet with the utmost satisfaction.—  
Garments that are tattered, when done will  
entirely baffle observation. T. K. guaran-  
tees perfect extraction of Paint, Tar, Ink  
and Stains of every description from dark  
or light clothing as well as to restore a  
fresh appearance to such parts where the  
nap has been worn off, in fact to render  
gentlemen's Clothing apparently worthless.  
valuable. T. K. moreover assures the  
public from his peculiar style of workman-  
ship the most fastidious in dress will find  
respectability of appearance, it being at all  
times difficult to distinguish his renovated  
garments from new.

Merinos, Curtains, Table and Chair cov-  
ers cleaned, one trial will prove the fact.—  
The utmost value given for gentlemen's  
left off clothing.  
March 9.—ly.

UNTIL further notice the Mail stage will  
leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and  
Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted)  
at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport  
at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also  
leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and  
Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in  
Providence at 2 o'clock P. M., in time to take  
the Storing Cars for New York, the cars  
for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and  
Covington. This is the most direct and expedi-  
tious Stage route between Providence and  
Newport, and passengers taking this line may  
rest assured that every attention will be paid  
to render the ride as comfortable as possible.—  
The coaches are in good order—good horses  
and careful and obliging drivers. There is  
now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which  
makes the crossing much more expeditious and  
pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in  
either place at short notice.  
Books kept in Providence at the Manufac-  
turers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in War-  
ren, Jones in Bristol, and at Hazard's and  
Townsend's Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence,  
S. MASON, Jr. Warren  
J. CHADWICK, Bristol  
JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport,  
Oct. 22, 1842.

## NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS.

E. W. LAWTON & SON,

HAVE received during the past week, a  
large supply of NEW and SEASONA-  
BLE GOODS, from New York, to which  
further additions will be made on the ar-  
rival of the Kienzi, including  
50 pieces of CARPETING;  
40 pieces of Floor Matting;  
Hearth Rugs;  
Painted Floor Cloths, &c. &c.

THEIR assortment of STAPLE and  
FANCY ARTICLES, is now such as they  
confidently believe will meet the approba-  
tion and supply the wants of every class of  
purchasers. [April 13.]

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"  
NO 99 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED  
FROM BOSTON in addition to the former  
Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and  
Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,  
Do do Orange,  
Do do Honey,  
Do do Burgamot,  
Do do Myrtle,  
Do do Magnolia,  
Do do Woodbine,  
Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia.  
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique  
Oil, for the hair.  
French Lotion for chapped hands.  
Cold Cream and Lip Salve,  
German, French & American Cologne,  
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magesia,  
Henry's Calcined Magnesia,  
English, Winsor, and other soaps,  
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible  
Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,  
or Vessels, and a general assortment of  
Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—  
For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON,  
Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

### Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to  
insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on  
Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories,  
Building and Merchandise, and also against  
MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—  
The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors  
elected June 6th, 1842:—  
William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,  
Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,  
Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,  
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,  
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and  
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,  
Ebenezer Kelley.  
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested  
to direct their applications (which should be  
accompanied with a particular description of  
the property) per mail, to the resident and  
Secretary of the Company, and the same will  
meet with prompt attention.  
Applications for Insurance may be made  
in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.  
WILLIAM RHODES, President.  
ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y.  
American Insurance Co's  
Office, July 14, 1842.

### CHEAP!

A LARGE LOT  
of very cheap  
Shawls,  
at H. SESSIONS'

April 13.

Carpetings.

50 pieces superfine and common Ingrain  
Carpeting;  
40 pieces straw Matting, 50 do hearth Rugs;  
Painted Floor Cloths;  
Cotton and List Carpetings,  
Received by  
E. W. LAWTON & SON.  
April 13, 1844.

PRINCE'S  
LINNEAN BOTANIC  
GARDEN and NURSERIES,  
Flushing, near New York.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.,  
offer to the public the largest  
and finest assortment of  
TREES & PLANTS to  
be found in the Union, at  
reduced prices.

Catalogues describing the trees &c., may  
be obtained gratis of the Subscriber, who  
will receive and forward orders.  
JEREMIAH GOODSPEED,  
Agent for Newport.

March 9—6w.

### NOTICE

THE Copartnership heretofore exist-  
ing under the name of J. M. Cook  
& Co., is this day dissolved by mutual  
consent.—All persons indebted to said  
firm will make immediate payment to  
Harvey Sessions, and all persons who  
have demands against said firm will pre-  
sent them to said Sessions, who is autho-  
rized to use the name of the late firm for  
the adjustment of all claims of the late  
firm.  
HARVEY SESSIONS.  
JAMES M. COOK.  
Newport, April 13, 1844—3w.

A variety of Articles for Boys  
wearing, at  
H. SESSIONS'  
April 20.

### Plumbe Daguerrian Gallery,

OF PATENT

### Colored Photographs,

At the Malbone House, Thames street,  
Newport; 75 Court street., Boston; 251  
Broadway, N. York; 136 Chestnut st.,  
Philadelphia.—constituting the oldest and  
most extensive establishment of the kind  
in the world, and containing upwards of  
1000 Pictures. Admittance Free.

A METHOD has been discovered, and  
known only at this place, of painting the  
exact complexion and every variety of color  
in the dress.—Thus in addition to the unerring  
fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich  
effects and high finish of the most exquisite  
painting.

These portraits having been awarded the  
first premiums and highest honors by the  
American and Franklin institutes respectively  
at their last exhibitions, are thus officially as-  
signed in the positions of superiority hereto-  
fore universally assigned them by the public,  
as the most beautiful Daguerreotypes ever  
produced.

Persons sitting for their Miniatures at  
this establishment are guaranteed a perfect  
likeness, colored exactly to nature, or no  
charge. Likenesses taken every day without  
regard to weather.

Plumbe's premium Apparatus & Rights, Plates  
Cases, &c. at wholesale and retail.  
Newport, December 9, 1843.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, April 8th.

WHEREAS the Administrator appointed  
on the estate of  
SYLVESTER GIFFORD,  
late of Little Compton, dec., March 11, 1844,  
having declined said appointment,

ORDERED, that notice be given for the Ap-  
pointment of an Administrator with the Will  
annexed on said estate at a court of Probate  
to be held at the Town Hall in said Little  
Compton, on the 2d Monday of May next at 1  
o'clock, p. m., and that previous notice be given  
by publishing a copy of this Order three  
successive weeks in the Newport Mercury,  
for all persons interested to appear at said  
time and place and be heard.

A true copy—witness  
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

NEW  
FRENCH & AMERICAN  
Paper Hangings,  
Borders, Curtains, Chim-  
ney-Board Papers, &c.

THOSE in want of the above arti-  
cles, are respectfully invited to call  
and examine a New and Beautiful As-  
sortment, just received at  
No. 22 Broad Street,

which surpasses in variety and low prices  
any before offered for sale by  
M. FREEBORN.

April 6, 1844.

### Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been ap-  
pointed by the Court of Probate  
of the Town of Newport, administrators  
on the estate of their father, Audley Clarke  
late of Newport, dec., hereby request all  
persons indebted to said estate to make  
immediate payment to either of them,  
and those having demands to present  
them for settlement.

PELEG CLARKE, }  
WM. A. CLARKE, } Adm'rs.  
EDWARD CLARKE, }  
Newport, April 4th, 1844. 11.

### New Spring Goods.

April, 1844.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE now open and ready to show  
their customers the largest and most  
select variety of desirable articles that they  
have ever had—embracing every style of  
Spring & Summer Goods,  
which they feel confident they can afford to  
offer and sell as low as can be purchased,  
and on the most favorable and accommodat-  
ing terms. Among their variety are—

Rich striped & figured brocade Silks;  
Three colored ombre Cambrone do;  
Black and blue-black Poul-de-soie;  
Rich Wide Silks;  
Black and blue-black Alpines;  
Mousseline de Laines,  
in all their great variety;

Alpaca;  
Rich style new Ribbons;  
Fancy Cravats;

Rice Brocha, Cashmere, and every other  
kind of SHAWLS;  
Fancy cloth table and piano covers;  
Cotton and worsted table do;

Extra white furniture dimit, 11 & 12 yd wide;  
Silk and cotton Vestings;  
Cassimeres, of all kinds;

Brocades;  
Plain, plaid and figured Gambroons;

Velvets, &c. for children's wear; and many  
other suitable articles for the same purpose.

Also, in our CARPET ROOM,

3 ply and damask Venetian Carpets;  
Superfine Ingrain ditto;

Extra fine and common Ingrain do;

Striped Venetian stair do;

Do do 7 & 8 wide do;

Very cheap for Floors; Also just right width  
and kinds for pew carpets, 2s 6d a yard;

Oil Floor Cloths, all widths;

Printed Bookings, woolen;

Cotton Bookings, 2 yards wide;

Tufted hearth Rugs;

Brussels and Wilton hearth Rugs;

4-4 and 5-4 colored straw Matting;

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white do;

Worsted Door Mats,  
&c. &c. &c.

### STRAINER CLOTH.

Strong Thread Strainer Cloth, at

April 20.] H. SESSIONS.

### STOCKINGS,

Very low priced, for sale by

April 13.] H. SESSIONS.

### TO LET.

THE "Cottrell" wharf so called, now  
occupied by Messrs. Finch & Engs.

April 13.] apply to H. BULL.

## NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his  
friends and the public, that he  
has taken the Dye House, formerly oc-  
cupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner  
street, where he is prepared to Dye and  
finish at 10 days notice in the best man-  
ner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazines,	Hosiery
Gloves,	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns  
merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape  
dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments,  
such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-  
touts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed  
without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen  
garments of every description, in a neat  
style—merino and Cashmere shawls clean-  
ed and whitened, without injury to the border—  
carpets and woolen table cloths clean-  
sed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in  
Tanner Street, or the following Agents  
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann  
M. Eddy, next north of the Perry  
Factory. A. M